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aware. According to those who had the matter in hand this wealth, the accretion in the estate of one CHARLES CHRISTOPHER SCHWENK, amounted to \$800,000, and included most of the city of Wilmington. So troublesome became the report and so insistent the inquiries that in 1909 the Mayor and Postmaster as well as the Register of Deeds and Wills sent out a joint statement declaring that the matter "has no foundation in fact."

Before Philadelphia takes WILLIAM PENN down from his place on its City Hall and Old City moves out they will seek more information regarding the Jacob Baker estate than has yet been made public.

Mr. Wilson's Health.

President WILSON has recently displayed unmistakable evidence of reviving strength and health, which has given sincere and deep gratification to his fellow citizens. He has walked unassisted from the White House to the Cabinet room. He has attended the theatre three times in as many weeks.

The mental resiliency which accompanies return of bodily vigor after illness is reflected in a number of amusing and incisive remarks attributed to the President. Nothing better has come from him than his comparison of a visitor whose mental equipment did not command his absolute to "a bungalow, having absolutely no upper story." From this illuminating characterization the element of harshness is excluded by the amusing exaggeration; it is without cruelty, just as Mr. Wilson's description of his own intellectual as "a single track mind" was without cruelty.

It is reported that the President is taking the liveliest interest in the coming of President-elect HARRISON to the White House and is solicitous to perform his part in the transfer of authority from one administration to another in the most punctilious fashion. This is encouraging, as it is another manifestation of his energy.

When Mr. Wilson prefixes an ex-his title he will settle down in the shadow of Washington Monument to live with his pen and the records of his doings. It is an experiment in permanent residence no other President has cared to make. It offers advantages to Woodrow Wilson, the scholar and historian, and the wish that he may live long to enjoy them is universal among Americans.

Up in the Air With the Camera.

Through his own native grit and with the aid of a stout burr Lieutenant ALEXANDER PRASON, Jr., has made his way out from the wilds of western Texas, where he was lost for several days after the engine of his airplane went dead. For this every body is sincerely thankful. In the meantime the army fliers at San Antonio had prepared to search for him through a novel and suggestive experiment. They were about to send out a Caproni plane fitted with photographic apparatus to cover the territory in which he was supposed to have fallen. The films were to be taken to Kelly Field to be developed and inspected.

Almost a hundred square miles can be photographed in an hour from an airplane with up to date appliances, so a wide region can be covered in a day. The developed maps were to be searched with high power glasses. It was not doubted that the plane or the wreck of it in the open or any near made by its descent in bush or woodland would have been easily spotted. The system on which these aerial views or charts are made renders possible fairly exact location of any object shown in them and the best of flying.

Aerial photography is a product of war inspiration. It originated with the British air force in the very early days. Its development is credited to accident and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon. It appears that an observer in the late months of 1914 took aloft with him a private camera with no idea of military use, but to get some interesting souvenirs of the war area. When his negatives were developed they made a fragmentary but altogether enlightening picture of the German front lines. They fell into Moore-Brabazon's hands; he demonstrated their value to the high command and was at once put in charge of what became one of the leading services in every army.

More than thirty types of camera have been invented for airplane use. They are operated almost automatically, the touch of a lever changing the plates and regulating exposure. Negatives are made to overlap, so that no matter how irregular the flight of the plane a complete map may be made by adjustment through prominent landmarks. The map when completed was called in war phrase a mosaic, because it was made up of a great number of separate bits placed together into a consistent picture. Besides horizontal distances, height of hills, trees or buildings or depth of valleys is also indicated by the length of the shadows recorded.

The Texas incident is only one of the special and unusual instances in which the new art may be useful. But it seems obvious that the map makers may find a valuable aid in it. For rough preliminary surveys of wild country to serve as a basis for triangulation it should be of great advantage. For fixing the details of volcanic craters and maestros and for studying their changes through records made at intervals it may be useful. Similarly in cases of great and sudden change wrought by earthquake, flood or forest fire it may be employed to secure an immediate and accurate portrayal of conditions for purposes of study.

Originally the art was improvised to promote destruction and slaughter.

Greater Than Anneke Jans.

From Seattle comes the report that three families of that city have just learned that they have fallen heir to 5,000 acres of land in Ohio, including the town of Chillicothe, and 600 acres in Philadelphia, including the site of the City Hall. It may possibly have taken a quarter of a century for the news to reach this Pacific coast town, but Philadelphia knew something of this proposed questioning of her right to her municipal building at least twenty-five years ago. In fact, this seems the revival of the old story of the legacy left by that redoubtable warrior of the Revolution and the War of 1812 Colonel JACOB BAKER.

The new feature in the case is the inclusion of Chillicothe, one of Ohio's early capitals and a small little town in the Scioto valley. In the legacy. Even before this addition to the fortune it was not a modest sum. Now it is said to be between \$500,000,000 and \$800,000,000, or more than \$1,000,000 for each of the 300 BAKERs.

The heirs of old JACOB BAKER can not congratulate themselves upon a new departure in fortune hunting. There have been several notable attempts to realize on the estates of pioneers whose titles or reputed titles to land left open a chance for a legal question or quibble. New York City had its Anneke Jans case, in which claimants in London were once thrilled with the prospect of disposing the Trinity Corporation.

For some time the supposed heirs of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE in this country, and their numbers were legion, were given to understand that a fabulous fortune in Spanish gold and rich landed estates awaited only their demand for its distribution. The principal fault appeared to be that an investigation failed to show that there was good ground for the belief that Sir FRANCIS left a fortune.

Another fortune myth which persisted for years was that of the Springer fortune of Wilmington, Delaware.

In the most recent application of it and in the possibilities that may be inferred the old principle of the core of good in things evil is once more illustrated.

A Mossback Tariff.

The United States Senate has passed a tariff bill pretending to help the American farmer. But if that mossback measure, totally unsuited to present conditions, became a law to-day, as the Senators know and cannot help knowing, it would be the worst thing that could happen to the American farmer.

What American farmers are most suffering from to-day is the fact that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 wage earners of manufacturing industries in this country are out of work. Every one of these workers is a large consumer of our own agricultural products when he is getting a fat pay envelope once a week. So is his family. When his pay is cut off he and his family reduce their consumption of farm products and everything else. And when from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 American consumers, the best buyers and strongest buyers of food products in the world, thus curtail their spendings on the table the American farmer who has his food products to sell gets a lousy blow.

But if the tariff bill passed by Congress for the relief of the farmers had a chance on earth to escape the President's veto it would throw perhaps a million, possibly two million, more wage earners in manufacturing industries out of work. Their present purchasing power withdrawn from the home market, in addition to the purchasing power of the three to five million wage earners already out, would put the finishing touch on the misery of the American farmer.

This crude, clumsy and dishonest tariff, if in operation, would kill off the purchasing power of another million or so of consuming wage earners, because it would stop the purchases of foreign countries which are now buying our manufactured exports by the billions of dollars. Canada, our second largest customer in the world, pays us, and must pay us, for what she buys from us largely with agricultural products and other raw materials. So must South America. So must the West Indies. So in truth must other continents and countries. If our raw material imports from them were shut out they would have to stop buying our manufactures, for the good and sufficient reason that they then could find no way to pay for them.

When our exports of manufactures were relatively meagre, as they were only a few years before the war, cutting them off entirely would not have been a great shock. Now when they are so colossal as to be measured in billions of dollars a heavy reduction of our exports of manufactures, not to mention elimination of them, could spell nothing but national disaster.

For Congress then to try to help the American farmer at a time like this by closing down more home industries and throwing more wage earners out of work, when the farmer's market depends overwhelmingly on the purchasing power of the home consumer, is like offering to cure a farmer's toothache by cutting his throat.

But the Senate knows, and the House knows, that this tariff, which would be deadly to the American farmer, will not escape the President's disapproval, will not be re-passed over his veto, and therefore will not become a law. So, not to mince words, as Senator MOSES has not minced them in denouncing his fellow members for their humbug action, this tariff measure is nothing but a plain fraud—and a fraud on the farmer himself.

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rainbows, the delighted reader thinks. Not so:

"He makes holes, miraculous mirages, phantasmagoria. All that we know and all that we are exist only in our imagination. Nothingness has an existence. That which is concrete is also convex. Often the void seems to us as palpable as matter. And this is just what, in his most recent works, ARCHIPPENKO assumes."

This, we venture to hope, will be informative to those many who went to a recent exhibition and wondered or laughed as they gazed on a sheet iron statuette of a woman who had one leg, the exposed hip joint of which leaned negligently against her only shoulder, and whose head was represented by a hole.

Mr. GOLL, while he asserts that ARCHIPPENKO is "the signalman of the cosmic revolutions in the space so infinitely little," nevertheless will not be liked by "millions of individuals, schoolmasters, mechanics, sellers of lemons, apothecaries, store clerks" who "maintain that the Venus of Milo is beautiful." This, we think, is a correct conclusion, for the author glories in the belief that his artist will be understood chiefly by those who, when they telephone, hear "the miraculous Prometheus spark," and, when they ride in an automobile, hear "the rush of the most impetuous rivers."

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